Marine Life Protection Act Initiative



Water Quality in the MLPA North Coast Study Region

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North Coast Study Region

- 640 miles of coastline
- Drainage from 10,000 sq miles of watershed
- Generally sparse population
 - population concentrated within only a few coastal watersheds
 - forestry and some agricultural land use
- Generally very good marine water quality!
- Water quality problems spatially limited



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Water Quality Overview

- Water quality standards
- Water quality opportunities
 - Areas of special biological significance
- · Water quality concerns to avoid
 - Urban runoff and non-point source pollution
 - Point source waste water pollution
- Special considerations
- Guidance and evaluation methods



Water Quality Standards

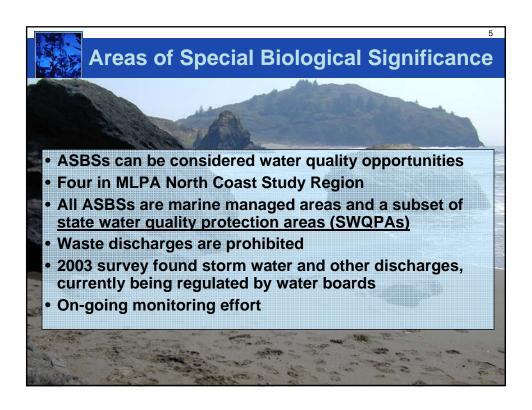
California Ocean Plan

- EPA-approved water quality control plan
- Near coastal ocean waters to three mile limit
- Beneficial uses of ocean waters human health and marine life receptors
- Water quality objectives
- Program of implementation
- Areas of special biological significance (ASBSs)

Other Standards

 Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, California Toxics Rule, Regional Board Basin Plan









Water Quality Concerns – Urban Runoff and Nonpoint Sources

- Urban Stormwater Runoff
 - Numerous pollutants, toxic to marine life
- Sources of Concern Phase II Permitted Communities
 - McKinleyville
 - Arcata
 - Eureka
 - Fortuna
 - Fort Bragg



Water Quality Concerns – Urban Runoff and Nonpoint Sources

- Areas of concern
 - Smith River
 - Crescent City and harbor
 - Klamath River (Mycrocystis blooms)
 - Trinidad and harbor
 - Mad River
 - Arcata and Humboldt bays
 - Eel River
 - Shelter Cove and harbor
 - Fort Bragg/Noyo Bay

- Nonpoint sources
 - urban runoff
 - agricultural runoff
 - timber harvest
 - marinas/harbors



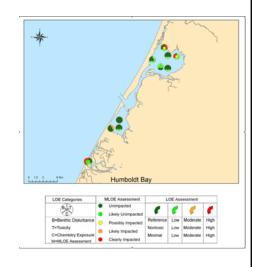
Water Quality Concerns – Wastewater Discharges		
Major Discharges	Effluent	
Samoa Island Pulp Mill/Fairhaven	Lumber (pulp) mill wastewater	
Power	and cooling water	
Intermediate Discharges	Effluent	
	Treated sanitary wastewater and	
Crescent City	seafood wastes	
City of Arcata	Treated sanitary wastewater	
Sierra Pacific Industries Arcata	•	
Division	Lumber (pulp) mill wastewater	
City of Eureka	Treated sanitary wastewater	
Fort Bragg, City of	Treated sanitary wastewater	
	Treated sanitary wastewater,	
Fortuna and other Eel River	cooing water and industrial	
dischargers, collectively	wastewater	

Water Quality Concerns – Wastewater Discharges			
Minor Discharges	Effluent		
CSU Humboldt	Marine lab waste seawater		
	Industrial wastewater		
	(reclassified from major due		
Pacific Gas and Electric	to re-powering		
Shelter Cove Waste Water			
Plant	Treated sanitary wastewater		
	Seafood wastes (currently		
Shelter Cove Fish Cleaning	un-permitted, may be		
Station	controlled soon)		
Mendocino City	Treated sanitary wastewater		
-			



Special Considerations

- Impaired water bodies (not meeting standards)
 - Several watersheds for stream quality (e.g., timber harvest effects, sediment, temperature, etc.)
 - Sediment pollution (Humboldt Bay for dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls)





Special Considerations

- Impaired water bodies, continued
 - Beaches for bacteria (Trinidad, Moonstone)
 - Blue green algae (Klamath)
- Coastal energy development
 - Projects in planning stage so will not be included in evaluation
- Aquaculture
 - -Some habitat, water/sediment quality effects
 - Best handled by SAT Levels of Protection Work Group





Water Quality Guidance

Initial proposal for SAT recommendations:

- Co-location, where possible, with SWQPAs
 - -ASBSs are special subset of SWQPAs
- Avoiding, where possible, areas of water quality concern:
 - Urban stormwater and nonpoint sources of pollution
 - -Waste water point sources
 - 1.Major sources − ½ mile radius buffer
 - 2.Intermediate sources ¼ mile radius buffer
 - 3. Minor sources avoid outfall point



Water Quality Evaluation

Two categories of marine protected areas (MPAs):

- 1. Bay and estuary MPAs
 - Bays and estuaries are more likely to be associated with storm-water runoff
 - -No ASBS currently designated in embayments
- Coastal MPAs
 - -Coast and offshore islands
 - -Large ASBS opportunities for co-location

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Proposed Changes to Methods

In general, methods used in the MLPA South Coast Study Region will be used in the north coast with the following exceptions:

South Coast Evaluation

- bays/estuaries were evaluated using a shoreline length divided by 2 measurement
- power plant entrainment was the major concern
- strong recommendation to avoid industrial harbors (LA/LB and San Diego)

North Coast Recommendation

- recommend bays/estuaries be evaluated using an <u>area</u> measurement
- no need to focus on power plant entrainment
- include harbors as nonpoint sources



Scoring of MPA Proposals

- Scores based on presence/absence
- Co-location with areas of water quality concern scores deducted
 - Effects from stormwater and nonpoint source discharges > industrial/municipal wastewater discharges
- Co-location with areas of opportunity
 - –SWQPAs/ASBS scores improved

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Evaluation Scoring Methods

Description of scores:

- 0.0 is the least desirable and has serious waterquality concerns.
- For embayment MPAs, 0.75 is considered the most desirable, with no water-quality concerns.
- For coastal MPAs, 0.75 is desirable, indicating no water-quality concerns.
- Coastal MPAs with scores over 0.75 indicate they are co-located with an area of special biological significance (ASBS) / state water quality protection area; a score of 1.0 is the most desirable.

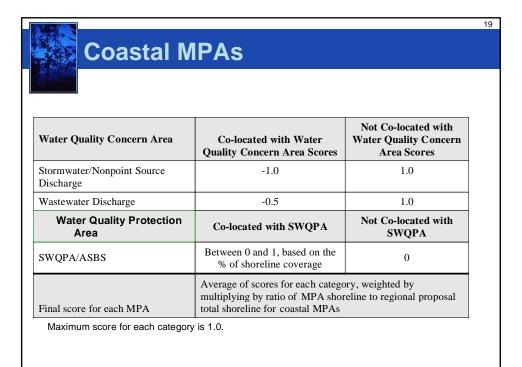


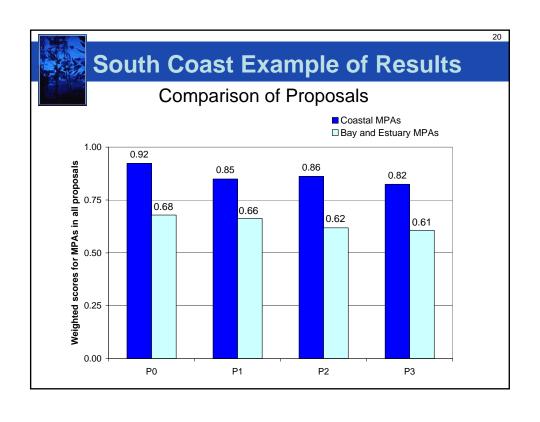
Embayment MPAs

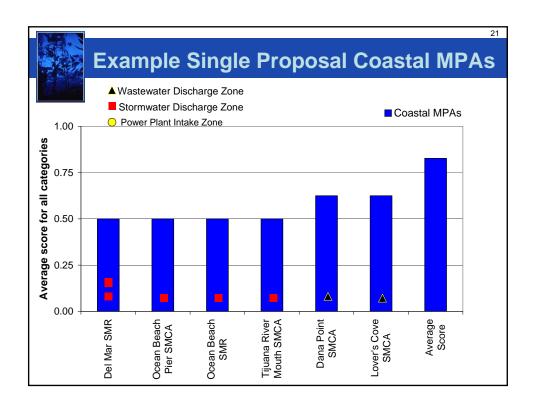
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Water Quality Concern Area	Co-located with Water Quality Concern Area Scores	Not Co-located with Water Quality Concern Area Scores
Stormwater/Nonpoint Source Discharge	-1.0	1.0
Wastewater Discharge	-0.5	1.0
Final score for each MPA	Average of scores for each category, weighted by multiplying by ratio of MPA area to regional proposal total area for embayments.	

Maximum score for each category is 1.0.







Next Steps

- Create guidance document for MLPA North Coast Study Region
 - Maps to show areas of water quality concerns, and water quality opportunities
- Potential SAT approval of evaluation process and maps